

GURA, I.A., inzh.

Analyzing the performance of refrigerating units on livestock farms. Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz. 21 no.3:35-38 '63.

(MIRA 16:8)

1. Vsesoyuznoye ob'yedineniye Soveta Ministrov SSSR po prodazhe sel'skokhozyaystvennoy tekhniki, zapasnykh chastey, mineral'nykh udobreniy i drugikh material'no-tekhnicheskikh sredstv, organizatsii remonta i ispol'zovaniya mashin v kolkhozakh i sovkhozakh.
(Milk—Cooling)

GURA, Grigoriy Stepanovich; KARDASH, G.I., red.; LIMANOVA, M.I.,
tekhn. red.

[On automatic production lines] Na avtomaticheskikh liniakh.
Khar'kov, Khar'kovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 18 p.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Starshiy master zavoda "Serp i molot" (for Gura).
(Machinery, Automatic)

L 40813-65 EMT(m)/EMP(w)/EPT(c)/EMA(d)/EPR/T/EMP(t)/EMP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4
 JD/WB/DJ S/0122/65/000/003/0034/0036
 ACCESSION NR: AP5008251

AUTHORS: Gura, G. S. (Candidate of technical sciences); Koropats, A. P. (Engineer)

TITLE: Increasing the longevity of nail bearings of universal joints 17 4/6

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 3, 1965, 34-36

TOPIC TAGS: bearing, lubrication, corrosion, friction, TsIATIM lubricant

ABSTRACT: Lubricant TsIATIM-203 was tested in nail bearings as an antidote for excessive wear because of its ability to prevent corrosion, to form cohesive films, and to adhere well to the friction surfaces. Results of the experiments on using this lubricant are compared to those obtained with transmission oil. Both lubricants were tested in nail bearings on universal joints of diesel engine shafts. An actual working shaft assembly and a specially designed experimental assembly (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure) were tested. The latter proved easier, cheaper, and faster to operate. In both cases bearings were filled either with transmission oil or with TsIATIM-203. Tests lasted for 24-hr periods with 3 to 5-min interruptions every 3 hours. Transmission oil loss was 25% of the original volume after 10-15 hours, while TsIATIM-203 needed to be replenished only after 35-40 hours. It was found that the life of bearings was extended by a factor of

Card 1/2

L 40813-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5008251

1.5-1.7 with the latter lubricant. Performance of the bearing improved with better surface finish and more precise fits. Changes in the temperature of the bearings in operation are shown in Fig. 2 on the Enclosure. Because the surface wear is considerably reduced by TsalTIM-203, the use of this lubricant is recommended. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: FP, D:

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

Card 2/4

L 26696-65 ENT(1) GW
ACCESSION NR: AR4047590

S/0169/64/000/009/D022/0022

AUTHOR: Gura, K. A.

TITLE: Interpretation of magnetic fields of certain bodies of regular geometric configuration under conditions of oblique magnetization

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 90146

CITED SOURCE: Sb. nauchn. rabot. N.-i, sektor Kiyevsk. un-ta, No. 1, 1963, 129-138

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic field, geophysics, oblique magnetization, nomogram, geological prospecting

ABSTRACT: The author describes nomograms constructed for the purpose of determining the parameters of disturbing bodies having the configuration of a sphere or a slanted stock (schematic magnet) and obliquely magnetized. The nomograms are sets of curves of the dependence of the ratio Z_{\max}/Z_{\min} on the angle of slope of the magnetization vector, sets of curves of the displacement of the point Z_{\max} relative to the epicenter for spherical bodies, and sets of curves of the dependence of the ratio Z/Z_{\max} on x/h and l/h for different values of the angle of slope α . There are also sets of curves of the displacement of the point Z_{\max} .

Card 1/2

L 26696-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4047590

relative to the epicenter for a stock. M. Lapina

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

Card 2/2

GURA, K.A.

Interpretation of the magnetic fields of regular geometric
shapes in oblique magnetization. Sbor.nauch.rab.Kiev.un.
no.1:129-138 '63. (MIRA 18:11)

ANTONYUK, Ye.I.; GOLOVTSYN, V.N.; GURA, K.A.

Practice in the interpretation of the curves of vertical electric
logging without parameters. Sbor.nauch.rab.Kiev.un. no.1:122-128
'63. (MIRA 18:11)

GURA, Konstantin Grigor'yevich [Gura, K.G.]. Gor'kiy i literaturno-
cheskogo Truda; PETROVSKIY, O.M. [Petrovs'kiy, O.M.], red.

[Let us work with an eye to the future] Fratsiuiemo z
perspektivou. Kharkiv, Kharkivs'ke knyzhkovе vyd-vo,
1963. 53 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza imeni Gor'kogo Sakhnovskhinskogo
rayona, Khar'kovskoy oblasti (for Gura).

S/035/62/000/010/114/128
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Gura, K. O.

TITLE: The gravity field of the Moldavian SSR and adjacent regions of the Ukrainian SSR

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 10, 1962, 37, abstract 10G194 ("Visnyk Kyivs'k. un-tu", 1960 (1961), no. 3, Ser. geol. ta geogr., no. 2, 51 - 56, Ukrainian; Russian summary)

TEXT: The region considered is divided into the northern and southern parts on the basis of the form of its gravity field. Positive anomalies with pronounced strike to north-west prevail in the northern part. The southern part is characterized by prevailing negative anomalies with sublatitude strike. Local anomalies stand distinctly out on the general background. On the basis of geological interpretation of gravimetric data, it is intended to clear up the geological causes of anomalies and specific features of the abyssal structure of the region studied.

P. Shokin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

GURA, M.A.

Centralization of city hospitals under conditions prevailing
in the southern earthquake districts of the Kazakh S.S.R.
Trudy Kazakh. fil. ASia no.2:23-34 '60. (MIRA 15:2)
(Kazakhstan—Earthquakes and building)
(Hosiptals)

GURA, M.R., klinicheskiy ordinator

Intolerance of bismuth preparations treated by hypnotherapy. Vest.
ven. i derm. no.4:60 J1-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz dermato-venerologicheskoy kliniki L'vovskogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta.

(BISMUTH--TOXICOLOGY)

(ALLERGY)

(SYPHILIS)

SHTEYNBERG, M.A., doktor med.nauk, DOVERHANSKIY, S.I., GURA, M.E., BRODSKIY, Ya.I.

Gephosulfoidal in treating epidermophytosis of the foot.
Vrach.delo 10.6:649 Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. L'vovskiy oblastnoy i gorodskoy kozhnovenerologicheskiye
dispansery.
(DERMATOMYCOSIS)

GUR, F. N.

"Investigation of the Processes of Setting the Rotors of Steam Turbines."
Cand Tech Sci, All-Union Heat Engineering Sci-Res Inst, Moscow, 1954. (RZhMekh, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations
Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

GURA

(18)7

P.2

PHASE I BOCK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1978

ORGRES, trust, Moscow, Byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii

Metall v sovremennykh energoustanovkakh (Metals in Modern Power Plants) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 75 p. 4,150 copies printed.

Eds.: M.S. Aronovich, Candidate of Technical Sciences, I.K. Korikovskiy; Tech. Ed.: G.Ye. Larionov.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for designers and process engineers in plants building machinery for power stations.

COVERAGE: Materials for these articles were compiled from investigations carried out at the Otdeleniye metallov Vsesoyuznogo teplo-tekhnicheskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskogo (Department for Metals of the All-Union Heat Engineering Scientific Research Institute imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskiy) from 1950-1955. The following staff members of the Department for

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Metals in Modern Power Plants

SOV/1978

Metals VTI participated in the research: D.N. Vidman, R.Ye. Mazel', V.F. Zlepko, A.I. Zakhanova, V.G. Zelenskiy, L.G. Leonova, Engineers; A.I. Sekt, V.N. Gulyayev, Junior scientific workers; L.A. Ilyutina, Ye.P. Denisova, L.Ye. Kornilova, Senior technicians. The behavior of steel used for building machinery and accessories for modern heat power plants with high and superhigh pressure is described and discussed. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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Laguntsov, I.N., and A.Z. Kontorovskiy, Candidates of Technical Sciences. Changes in the Structure and Properties of Steel in Equipment of Heat Power Plants During Service

5

Changes in the properties of steel depending on initial structure and on degree of spheroidization of pearlite are discussed. The effect of pressure, temperature, time, and stress is also considered.

Laguntsov, I.N., P.M. Gura, Candidates of Technical Sciences; and T.A. Mikhaylova, Engineer. Behavior of Austenitic Steel 1kh14N14V2M (EI257) in Modern Heat Power Plants

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Card 2/3

Metals in Modern Power Plants

SOV/1978

The steel under discussion belongs to the group of chromium-nickel heat-resistant steels with addition of tungsten and molybdenum. Its composition and properties are presented and the behavior of this steel in two steam power plants is described. No damage was found in walls 17 to 18 mm. thick; in walls 32-38 mm. thick ring-type cracks were found

Ratner, A.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Metal for Accessories of Heat Power Plants of High and Superhigh Pressure 54
The author discusses the usefulness of materials, mainly steels, for making parts of pipe fittings, valves, etc. Mechanical wear and erosion cavitation of parts, joining to piping, depositing carbide alloys on sealing surfaces, proposals for improving parts, and increasing the reliability of accessories are covered.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TA473.07)

Card 3/3

GO/ad
7-27-59

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4169

operatsionnaya nadezhnost' metalla parosilovykh ustanovok; sbornik statey
(Operational Reliability of Metal in Steam Power Plants; Collection of Articles)
Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1959. 126 p. 2,200 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): I.N. Laguntsov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. (Inside book):
I.K. Korikovskiy; Tech. Ed.: N.I. Borunov.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel of power
stations, power machinery plants, and scientific research institutes.

NOTE: The articles set forth the results of investigations that were conducted
by Otdeleniye metallov, Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskii institut imeni F.E.
Dzerzhinskogo (Department of Metals of the All-Union Heat Engineering Institute
imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskiy) in the years 1955-57. The articles deal with the problem
of investigating new types of steel and of analyzing the causes of damage to cer-
tain parts of power plant equipment. Problems associated with operating dependa-
bility of welded joints in steam piping for high and extra-high pressure boilers
are discussed. The results of investigations of dry pressure "bonding" of metals

Card 1/4

Operational Reliability of Metal (Cont.)

SOV/4169

under high-temperature conditions are given. The reasons for seizure and "baking" together of threaded joints and methods for preventing these phenomena are explained. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

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Laguntsov, I.N., and L.I. Fedotova. On the Effect of Temperature Changes on the Creep Strength of 12KhMF Steel	83
Widman, D.N., and E.S. Ginzburg. Dependence of the Damping Decrement of Stainless Chrome Steel on Its Structure and Mechanical Properties	89
Gulyayev, V.N., and I.N. Laguntsov. The Ability of Metals for [Dry Pressure] Bonding	97
Gulyayev, V.N. and I.N. Laguntsov. Oxide-Film Bonding of Conjugated Metallic Parts	106
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Operational Reliability of Metal (Cont.)

SOV/4169

Gulyayev, V.N., Prevention of Threaded Joints From Seizure and Being
'Baked' Together

115

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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VK/dwm/gmp

S/137/62/000/006/153/153
A057/A101

AUTHORS: Vidman, D. N., Gura, P. M.

TITLE: Investigation of the structure, properties, and inner residual stresses of weld joints in main steam pipes from austenitic steel of the type ЭИ-257 (EI-257)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 6, abstract 6E35 (V sb. "Ekspluatats. nadezhnost' metalla parosilovyykh ustanovok", Moscow-Leningrad, Gosenergoizdat, 1959, 5 - 15)

TEXT: To clear up the effect of the thermal treatment technology of steam pipes with super-high parameters upon their exploitation safety, tests on the aging of steel, the structure and property of the weld joints before and after thermal stabilization were made. Weld joints of tubes with diameter 219 mm and wall thickness 27 mm were investigated. The tests were carried out: 1) after welding, 2) after welding and subsequent thermal stabilization (800°C during 10 hours), 3) after welding with a special form of strengthening the multilayer seam, which allowed to lower the residual stresses. Conclusions: 1. Thermal stabilization (800°C during 10 hours) effects a considerable change in the struc-
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S/137/62/000/006/153/153
A057/A101

Investigation of the...

ture of the metal with separation of a secondary phase (high-chromium carbides + α -phase), chiefly along the grain boundaries, the sliding lines, and twinning lines. 2. This aging process makes the metal more brittle, which is to observe by the change of plasticity in the notch. 3. The brittleness after thermal treatment increases with the aging of the steel during exploitation. The most stressed state of a weld joint during service in exploitation is the first period of aging, throughout the disperse separation of the second phase. 4. The total level of residual stresses after welding is relatively low ($\leq 8 \text{ kg/mm}^2$). 5. The thermal stabilization lowers the residual stresses by approximately 60%. But considering the absolute value of residual stresses ($\approx 5 \text{ kg/mm}^2$) the application of stabilization under assembling conditions shows little effectiveness. 6. High-temperature heating of a welding joint under assembling conditions can effect the formation of plastic deformation and the development of hidden defects in the seam. 7. The thermal stabilization cannot be recommended for the processing of weld joints in power plants of main steam pipes of steel EI-257. 8. The investigated form of the seam secures a relaxation of the residual stresses by 30% during the process of strengthening and can be recommended for the use under assembling conditions.

V. Tarisova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/137/62/000/006/155/163
A057/A101

AUTHOR: Gura, P.M.

TITLE: Internal residual stresses in weld joints of steam pipes of steel
1X18H12T (1Kh18N12T)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 6, abstract 6E37
(V sb. "Eksploatats. nadezhnost' metalla parosilovykh ustanovok",
Moscow-Leningrad, Gosenergoizdat, 1959, 34 - 42)

TEXT: Internal residual stresses (napryazheniya) in weld joints of
tubes with diameter 219 x 27 mm of steel 1Kh18N12T were investigated before and
after austenitization made under assembling conditions. To clear up the reasons
for the formation of temporary and residual stresses in weld joints, investiga-
tions were carried out of temperature fields and instabilities of shape arising
in the steam pipe during austenitization heating with an electric muffle furnace
(1050°C). Conclusions: 1. In weld joints of steam pipes of 1Kh18N12T steel re-
sidual stresses attain in some volumes, in the state after welding, values of
about 20 kg/mm². 2. Unfavourable redistributions of stresses occur in weld joints
which have been austenitized at 1050°C in electric muffle furnace after welding.
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Internal residual....

S/137/62/000/006/155/163
A057/A101

Although residual stresses reduce on the whole, dangerous tensile stresses of ~ 20 kg/mm² arise on the external surface in the thermally affected zone. 3. Austenitization under assembling conditions with heating in an electric muffle furnace affects a drop in temperature of the tube wall attaining 110°C; the lower surface of the tube is heated 40°C less than the upper. 4. The non-uniform heating occurs with a temporary deformation of the steam pipe during the heating process and residual deformations after cooling. 5. Warping of steam pipes, placed on rigid rests and spring hangers, is observed in austenitization of non-locking and specially of locking joints. 6. Considering that austenitization at 1050°C under assembling conditions does not improve the structure and properties, is dangerous at the same time and can effect in weld joints the formation of micro- and macro-cracks during the process of thermal treatment, austenitization of weld joints of steam pipes of austenitic steel should be abolished under assembling conditions. The use of special technological methods in form of applying release rollers and boring discharging grooves is recommended instead of austenitization to reduce residual stresses.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

V. Tarisova

Card 2/2

34395
S/695/61/000/000/001/005
B139/B104

18.1151

AUTHORS: Gura, P. M., Laguntsov, I. N., Ratner, A. V.

TITLE: Experience with austenitic boiler plate steels

SOURCE: Gorshkov, A. S., V. Ye. Doroshchuk; and N. V. Kuznetsov, eds
Povysheniye parametrov para i moshchnosti agregatov v
teploenergetike; sbornik statey. Moscow, Gosenergoizdat.
1961, 92 - 103

TEXT: The authors compile the experience made with steam lines and
superheaters from austenitic steels (Table 1). Experiments were con-
ducted: (1) on a steam boiler of the TETs VTII at 300 at and 600°C.
The bends of the superheater tubes showed no defects after 40,000 opera-
tional hrs. Intercrystalline cracks developed at various welded joints of
the steam lines. The structure of the ЭИ-257 (EI-257) steel which was
used, greatly changed after extended effect of the operational tempera-
ture. The molybdenum and chromium content in the carbides increases
with the time. Formation of α - and σ -phases and deterioration of the
mechanical properties occur. (2) Experiments on superheater tubes in the

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Experience with austenitic boiler

S/695/61/000/000/001/005

B139/B104

boilers of the pervaya promyshlennaya GRES (First Industrial GRES). Steam temperature at the exit of the third stage is 565 - 570°C. Tubes from EI-257 steel, in one case from 1X18H12T (1Kh18N12T) steel. length of test for EI-257 37000 hrs, for 1Kh18N12T 15000 hrs. A carbide phase was formed and chromium and partially molybdenum passed from the solid solution into the carbides. The test of the welded joints at 600°C showed that their fatigue strength is the same at 100,000 hrs as that of the basic material ($\sigma_f = 12 \text{ kg/mm}^2$). At the welded seams, cracks occasionally occur which may be traced to imperfect welding methods. In order to determine the weldability, the contraction of the test rods after heating to 1260°C must be determined. Moreover, the welding technology must be improved. There are 10 figures and 3 tables.

Table 1. Chemical composition and heat stability of the steels investigated. Legend: (1) brand of steel; (2) use; (3) chemical composition in %; (4) resistance to heat; (5) yield point σ_y , kg/mm² at C = 1 % for 100,000 hrs; (6) fatigue strength σ_f at 100,000 hrs; (7) superheater tubes, steam lines; (8) steam superheater tubes, steam lines
Card 2/02

31398
S/695/61/000/000/005/005
B139/B104

1.2300

AUTHORS: Yarovinskiy, L. M., Lazarev, B. I., Gura, P. M

TITLE: Welding of heat resistant steels

SOURCE: Gorshkov, A. S., V. Ye. Doroshchuk, and N. V. Kuznetsov, eds
Povysheniye parametrov para i moshchnosti agregatov v
teploenergetike; sbornik statey. Moscow, Gosenergoizdat,
1961, 135 - 148

TEXT: Steam line tubes from 12X1MΦ (12Kh1MF) steel for temperatures up to 540°C were welded with УЛ-20 (TSL-20) electrodes. The welding stock contains 1 % Cr, 0.5 % Mo and 0.25 % V. For 570°C. УЛ-27 (TSL-27) electrodes are suitable, in the welding stock of which Cr and Mo are higher by 20 % and which additionally contains Nb up to 0.2 %. The tubes must be heated to 300-350°C during welding. The welded joints of chrome steels tend towards losses in strength up to 25 % close to the seam. For butt-welded superheater tubes from alloyed perlitic steels with Nb and V, the impact strength was only 1-3 kg·m/cm²; when the tubes were preheated for 2 hr at 850°C, the impact strength reached up to 16 kg·m/cm². Cast-Card 1/3

Welding of heat resistant steels

S/695/61/000/000/005/005
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ings for turbines and fittings intended for operating temperatures of 535 - 540°C are made from 20X1M1Φ1 (20KhMFL) steel, and for 565 - 570°C from 15X1M1Φ1 (15Kh1M1FL) steel. Electrodes are the same as for the welding of tubes from the same steel type. The forged rotor discs, weighing 38 tons each, for the rotor of the ТБМ-150 (PVK-150) 150 Mw turbines made from 34X1M (34KhM) perlitic steel, were welded with УЛ-30 (TsL-30) electrodes. In order to obtain crack-free joints of heat-resistant austenitic steels, the electrodes must contain austenite and ferrite forming elements, safeguarding an optimum ferrite phase immediately after applying the weld. The question as to whether welded joints of thickwalled steam tubes from austenitic steels should be heat treated is still contested. Despite the high strength and plasticity of welding seams for ЭИ-257 (EI-257) and 1X18H12T (1Kh18N12T) steels, cracks in the weld appeared during operation at the GRES, and research in this direction is carried on. Superheater tubes from austenitic steels can be butt-welded by fusion welding, but the welding technology depends on the chrome-to-nickel ratio. Difficulties arise during welding of austenitic steel castings, since the joints are liable to cracking. For castings with operating temperatures of 600 - 610°C, the TsNIITMASH developed, therefore the 1X20H12T

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Welding of heat resistant steels

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B139/E104

(1Kh20N12T) steel, containing the required amount of ferrite Forgings
for turbine rotors from ЭИ-405 (EI-405) steel were welded with УТ-7
(TsT-7) electrodes, such from ЭИ-572 (EI-572) steel with УТ-5 (TsT-5)
electrodes, and produced good joints. The tests were partially conducted
at the Chelyabinskaya TETs (Chelyabinsk TETs), the TETs BTI, MEI and
TsKTI. There are 14 figures and 6 tables.

✓

Card 3/3

RATNER, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; GURA, P.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAZEL', R.Ye.,
kand.tekhn.nauk

Causes of deformationless breakdown of the welded joints of steampipes
made from austentic steel. Teploenergetika 9 no.8:12-17 Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskii institut.
(Pipe, Steel) (Steampipes)

LONSKIY, Ye.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; GURA, P.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Means for increasing the working strength of the welded joints
of heating surfaces. Elek.sta. 33 no.12:26-29 D '62.

(MIRA 16:2)

(Electric power plants)

(Pipes--Welding)

GURA, S.Ya., inzh.

Problems of the effectiveness of synchronized operation of a
hydroelectric power station cascade. Gidr.stroi. 31 no.4:39-44
Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Gdan'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut, Pol'skaya Narodnaya
Respublika.

(Hydroelectric power stations)

SHESHEVSKAYA, Ol'ga Isaakovna; GUM, Ye.V., red.

[Changes in the visual organ in some cardiovascular diseases] Izmeneniia organa zreniia pri nekotorykh serdechno-sosudistykh zabolevaniiah. Moskva, Meditsina, 1964. 254 p. (MIRA 17:8)

KHNYPTS, L. A.; SHULOV, L. M.; GURA, Y. I.; GOLTOVSKIY, A. Ye.

"Sintes dushistykh veshchestva na osnove norbornena."

report submitted for 35th Intl Cong, Industrial Chemistry, Warsaw, 15-19 Sep 64.

KHEYPITS, L. A.; GURA, Tr.; FOLBEREZINA, A. S.

"Sintez dushist.kh veshchestv na osnove tetrametiletilena."

report submitted for 35th Intl Cong, Industrial Chemistry, Warsaw, 15-19
Sep 64.

GURA, Yu.; KHEYFITS, L.A.

Terpene phenols. Part 18: Condensation of norbornene with
thymol and further transformations of the condensation
product. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 5:1655-1658 My '64.
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh
i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv.

Gol'd, Yu.; KHEITLIN, L.A.

Odorous substances from alkyl phenols. Part 5: Synthesis of odorous substances from the condensation products of tetramethylethylene with 3,4- and 3,5-xenols. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.9 3068-3071 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv.

GIRA, Yu.; FRYE, J. L.A.

Odorous substances from alkyl phenols. Part 8: Synthesis of odorous substances from the condensation products of tetramethylethylene with 2,4- and 2,6-xenols. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.6:1055-1057 Je '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv.

GURABAN IDZE, Sha.

Inadequately substantiated demands of the "Regulations." Meteor.
i gidrol. no.5:50-51 My '53. (MIRA 8:9)

1. Zavod "Gidrometpribor", Tbilisi.
(Runoff) (Flowmeters)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 13 Vol 13/2 Dermatology Feb 59

446. X-RAY TREATMENT OF PSORIASIS VULGARIS (Russian text) - Gura-banidze T.A. and Dvali K.A. Tbilisi - SBORN. TRUD. GRUZ. KOZHNO-VENER. INST. (Tbilisi) 1957, 7(3-9)

The cervical, dorsal and lumbar spine areas of 47 patients with psoriasis vulgaris and three cases of lichen ruber planes were treated. Superficial therapy (100 kv., 4 ma., 3 mm. Al, distance 30 cm., dose 200 r. per field) was used in 21 cases. and deep (150 kv., 4 ma., 0.5 mm. Cu plus 1 mm. Al, distance 30 cm., dose 200 r. per field) in 29 cases. Each field was irradiated 2-3 times. Interval between exposures was 10-14 days. Twelve out of 21 cases treated by the superficial method improved. In the other group 22 (out of 29) patients improved, including all three cases of lichen ruber planus (in one of the latter all skin changes disappeared). Improvement was obtained in 19 out of 27 cases of progressive and in 9 out of 17 cases of stationary forms of psoriasis. Superficial roentgenotherapy caused early (within the first few days) resolution of patches in the areas actually irradiated (back and loins). This resolution was less obvious if the deep method was used. Two patients complained of headache and nausea on the first day of treatment. One patient suffering from erythrodermia developed skin irritation in the irradiated areas after 4 exposures. No marked changes of blood picture or blood sugar level were observed.

Mashkilleison Jr - Moscow (S)

PKHALADZE, G.M., prof.; MACHAVARIANI, S.N., dotsent; TSINTSADZE, A.N.;
MAGRADZE, K.G., dotsent; POCHKHUA, P.E.; CHOCHUA, D.V., kand.
med. nauk; KOTARIYA, V.G., kand. med. nauk; KADAGIDZE, K.I.,
kand. med. nauk; GURABANIDZE, T.A., kand. med. nauk; PKHALADZE,
A.S., kand. med. nauk; AMIRIDZE, M.V., kand. med. nauk; KAVTARADZE,
V.A., kand. med. nauk; KUTALADZE, L.A., kand. med. nauk; TSAGARELI,
G.G., kand. med. nauk, [deceased]; KENCHADZE, I., kand. med. nauk;
ABASHIDZE, N.G., kand. med. nauk; KHMALADZE, T.I., kand. med. nauk;
DZHADZHANIDZE, D.V., kand. med. nauk

Effectiveness of the treatment of infectious syphilis (stage I
and II) with bicillin-1 and bicillin-3. Vest. dermat. i ven.
no.1:56-61 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Tbilisskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kozhno-venerologicheskiy
institut (dir.- dotsent S.N. Machavariani) i kafedra kozhno-
venericheskikh bolezney (zav.- prof. G.M. Pkhaladze) Tbilisskogo
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

L 15715-65 EWT(1)/ENG(v)/EEC(t) Pe-5/ Paс-2 ESD-3/ESD(t)/SSD/ESD(SSD(b))/AFWE/
 ASD(a)-5/AFMD(t)/AFETR/AFETC GW S/0269/64/000/008/0027/0027
 ACCESSION NR: AR4049318

AUTHOR: Guradyan, G.A.

TITLE: Photometric investigation of the planetary nebula NGC 7293

SOURCE: Rel. zh. Astronomiya. Otdel'ny'y vy*p., Abs. 8.51.207

CITED SOURCE: Soobshch. Byurakansk. observ., vy*p. 34, 1963, 59-91

TOPIC TAGS: astrophysics, photometry, planetary nebula

TRANSLATION: This article reports the results of photometric measurements of the surface brightness of the nebula NGC 7293, belonging to the type BaII. The photometric study was made using two photographs taken in 1962 on the 40" Schmidt telescope of the Byurakanskaya Observatoriya (Byurakan Observatory) on Kodak 103a-E plates with a RG-1 Schott filter. The effective band photographed was λ 6200-660 with a maximum at λ 6400. The isophots constructed clearly reveal a bipolar structure: maximum brightness of the envelope at the ends of the semimajor axis is 25-30 units in an arbitrary system; at the ends of the semiminor axis it is 60-70 units; in the central part it is 12 units. By summing the intensities at individual points an integral brightness of 9.^m4 of NGC 7293 was obtained. After taking into account the corrections for the blending effect

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ACCESSION NR: AR4049318

of the lines λ_{6548} and λ_{6584} it was possible to obtain an integral apparent brightness in the $H\alpha$ line: $n_{H\alpha} = 9. m_9$. The mean surface brightness in $H\alpha$ rays is $15. m_0$ per square minute. A method is described for determining the distribution of the electron concentration. It is shown that the value $n_e(r)$ attains a maximum where $r = 0.67$; it then decreases slowly. The ratio of the maximum concentration in the envelope ($n_e = 210 \text{ cm}^{-3}$) to the concentration in the center of the nebula ($n_e = 210 \text{ cm}^{-3}$) is 3.7:1. The mean concentration in the entire envelope is $n_e \approx 115 \text{ cm}^{-3}$. A formula has been derived for determining the individual distances to planetary nebulae:

$$r = 1.98 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \frac{1}{\varphi^2} \cdot \frac{E_{\alpha}}{N \cdot \text{cm}}; \quad (1)$$

$$N = \int_0^1 n_e^2(r) dr; E_{\alpha} = E_{\odot} \cdot 10^{-0.4(m_{\alpha} - m_{\odot})};$$

where φ is the angular diameter of the nebula. The distance to NGC 7293 is 75 parsecs; the equatorial diameter $D = 54,000 \text{ a.u.}$ The absolute brightness of the nebula is $M_n = +5.5$ and the absolute brightness of the nucleus is $M_* = +8. m_9$ ($m_{pg} = 13. m_3$). The mass of the nebula was $0.5 \cdot 10^{32} \text{ g}$, that is $\sim 0.025 M_{\odot}$. Temperature of the nucleus is $T = 70,000^\circ$. Investigation of the magnetic field of the nebula reveals that its structure* differs appreciably from dipolar. The field strength in the direction of the magnetic axis is $H_{90} \sim 7 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ gauss}$. It is postulated that the results on the structure

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L 15715-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4049318

and properties of the magnetic field can be related to large planetary nebulae, at least to nebulae with a bipolar structure. Bibliography of 21 items. G. Ponomareva.

SUB CODE: AA

ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

TEST AND LINE INDICATORS																										PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDICATORS																									
TEST AND LINE INDICATORS													PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDICATORS													TEST AND LINE INDICATORS													PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDICATORS												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
GURAK, S.B.																										11 L																									
Ca																																																			
<p>The effect of atropine, adrenaline and morphine on the activity of the parotid glands of the pig. B. S. Medlyakov and S. H. Gurak. <i>Bull. biol. med. exp. U. R. S. S. R.</i> 8, 172-173 (1957) (in English).—Hypodermal injection of 1 cc. of 1% atropine into pigs caused inhibition of parotid secretion for 4-4.5 hrs. Adrenaline in doses of 1-3 mg. had no effect. Morphine in doses of 0.5 cc. of 1% soln. caused a diminution in salivary secretion, possibly as a result of the over-excitation of the central nervous system. S. A. Karjala</p>																																																			
<p>434 55 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			

COUNTRY : USSR
 CHIRCOAT : Disease of Year animals.
 Date of Source by : 1957. No. 12165
 ABC. FOUR. : RBBIol., No. 1, 1957. No. 12165
 AUTHOR : Gurek, S. A.
 INSTIT. : Central Scientific Research Institute of
 TITLE : The Control of Thelaziosis in Cattle.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Kazansk. u.-l. vet. in-ta, 1997, 4, 481-484
 ABSTRACT : At the folkover of one of the Limolobovna
 o'clock r vons, a 3 percent oil solution of
 DST was used for the prophylaxis of thelaziosis
 of the conjunctiva in
 1-2 drops after treating the skin around the
 eye with 10 percent of DST dissolved in vasa-
 line. The same time was treated by the above
 described method no less than three times
 more in a 7 days interval of 7 days.
 Good results were obtained. -- A. D. Kusin

ORIG: 1/1
 *Veterinary Science.

GURAKOV, A. (Rzhev)

Measures against self-excitation in "Moskvich-V" receivers. Radio
no.12:62 D '54. (MIRA 8:1)
(Radio--Receivers and reception)

11/11/57
GURAKOV, A.A.

Activity of the section of machine design at the Republican
Conference of Young Scientists. Prykl.mekh.3 no.3:357-358 '57.
(MIRA 10:12)
(Kharkov--Mechanical engineering)

L 06404-67 ENI(1)/ENP(1) WR(C) GD

ACC NR: AT6029230

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0127/0133

AUTHOR: Gurakov, A. A.; Kamayev, Yu. N.; Kochurskiy, E. T.; Semenov, V. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: "Navigator" digital differential analyzer 25

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya-seminar po teorii i metodam matematicheskogo modelirovaniya. 4th, Kiev, 1964. Vychislitel'naya tekhnika v upravlenii (Computer technology in control engineering); trudy knferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 127-133

TOPIC TAGS: digital differential analyzer, computer control system, navigation computer, flight control system, aircraft control equipment, aircraft guidance equipment

ABSTRACT: A navigational digital differential analyzer for use in aircraft is described. Such an instrument is particularly suitable for airborne applications because of its simplicity and the possibility of direct hookup with many sensors and transducers used for flight control: accelerometers, gyros, doppler velocity and angle detectors, position coordinate calculators, and various feedback devices from aircraft control mechanisms. The digital differential analyzer can be used as on-board computer if the flight trajectory is predetermined or programmed before takeoff. If the flight path is subject to in-flight variations (piloted aircraft), the DDA should be supplemented by a computer which adds considerable flexibility to the system. For instance,

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ACC NR: AT6029230

in a transport aircraft, the DDA can continuously compute the navigational data, while the computer, in intervals of 30-40 minutes can correct the navigational data and determine flight conditions for minimum fuel consumption. The "navigator" constructed at the Chair of Automation of the Kiev Institute of the Civil Air Fleet and the Institute of Cybernetics, AN UkrSSR has the following specifications: serial operation, 24 integrators, binary fixed point operational code, 20 bit and sign words, ternary increment coding, euler's integration (rectangular) method, as well as rectangular method with partial trapezoidal correction, 75 integrations per second, manual entry of the initial state information, automatic entry of operational data, and four place decimal output on a teletype. The DDA consists of a numerical information memory, increment memory, integration unit, data input unit, and an output unit. All logic is based on ferrite core transistor elements. Each functional block is described in detail and design and performance data are given. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 01,09,17/ SUBM DATE: 12Feb66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

L 18216-63

Pk-4/Po-4/Pq-4 GG

ACCESSION NR: AT3001878

EWI(d)/FCC(w)/BDS

AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3/APGC/ IJP(C) Pg-4/

S/2906/62/000/000/0092/00105

AUTHORS: Gurakov, A. A.; Shevelev, A. G.

TITLE: Digital integrator with ternary system of increment coding

77

SOURCE: Kombinirovannyye vychislitel'nyye mashiny; trudy II vsesoyuznoy konferentsii-seminara po teorii i metodam matematicheskogo modelirovaniya
Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 92-105.

TOPIC TAGS: computer, integrator, digital, coding, increment, binary, ternary.

ABSTRACT: This theoretical paper examines the operational principle and the circuitry of a digital integrator (DI) with a ternary increment-coding system. It is assumed that the DI is part of the circuitry of a series-type digital differential analyzer (DDA). The use of the ternary system of coding of increments in a DDA eliminates the phase error and the error in the determination of the integer part of the integral that are characteristics of DDA's with a binary system of increment coding; it also affords a possibility of decreasing the systematic error by the use of a more accurate interpolational method of integration. 1. Principle of operation. The system of coding of numbers and increments in the ternary system of incremental coding is explained, and an extensive numerical example is set forth.

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L 18216-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3001878

2. The integrator. A DI pertaining to the ternary-increment coding system is connected to other integrators or external equipments by two-channel lines which transmit the 3 increments. Two methods of transmission are explained: (a) One method employs one channel to transmit the signs of the increments and the other channel to transmit their absolute values; (b) in the other method the magnitudes of the positive increments only are transmitted by one channel, the magnitudes of the negative increments by the other channel. The two types of circuits are described and depicted. 3. Special applications of the DI. The DI circuit described can be employed to serve as a null organ, a limiter, a fractional integrator, etc. The three possible applications are described in detail, together with examples. Orig. art. has 7 figs. and 9 numbered equations.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 11Apr63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CP, MM

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER 002

Card 2/2

L 18213-63

EW(d)/FCC(w)/BDS ASD/ESD-3/APGC/IJP(C) Pg-4/Pk-4/Po-4/

Pq-4 GG

ACCESSION NR: AT3001876

S/2906/62/000/000/0071/0079

AUTHORS: Gurakov, A.A.; Shevelev, A.G.

TITLE: Digital differential analyzers ^{16C} of the series-type with memory circuitry for the plugging of problems

SOURCE: Kombinirovannyye vychislitel'nyye mashiny; trudy II Vsesoyuznoy konferentsii-seminara po teorii i metodam matematicheskogo modelirovaniya.
Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 71-79

TOPIC TAGS: computer, analyzer, digital, analog, differential, memory, magnetic, transistorized, plugging

ABSTRACT: This paper employs the similarity of the solution of problems on digital differential analyzers (DDA) and analog computers (AC) to suggest that the simplest and most convenient method for the plugging of problems for solution on a DDA is the commutation on a plugging panel with the use of memory circuits. Such plugging method for DDA's requires the linking of processes occurring in time with a specified arrangement of receptacles that relate to a single integrator. In addition, the operation of the coupling of separate integrators and other control operations must be joined into a single plugging process that is fully identical with

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L 18213-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3001876

the plugging on AC's. It is noted that of all the series-type DDA's employing magnetic memory drums only the American "Corsair" analyzer (Owen, P., et al., Electronics Engrg., no. 12, 1960, 740-745) permits connecting the integrators by means of coupling receptacles on a plugging panel. 1. Operations of DDA control. The control operations are divided into 2 types, namely, operations that must be performed simultaneously on all integrators, and operations that must be performed in prescribed separate integrators. 2. The mutual connection of integrators. Following certain basic considerations a specific example is explained and illustrated. A comparative description is given of the "Corsair," and the following comparison is set forth between the "Corsair" and the authors' arrangement: (1) Magnetic-core memory units (as employed by the authors) are more dependable, less expensive, and smaller than transistorized memory units; (2) the addressing of the output signals after their withdrawal from the memory unit into the inputs of prescribed integrators through simple separation of the circuits by means of diodes (the "OR" circuit) is significantly more dependable and simple than addressing by means of "AND"-type logic systems. Construction of a DDA of the type proposed in the present paper is recommended, since it does not complicate the circuitry as a whole but simplifies the work of the operator by reducing it to operations which he ordinarily performs on analog machines. Orig. art. has 6 figs. and 1 table.

Card 2/3

ACC NR: L 13022-66
AP6000319

EWI(1)/EWA(1)/EWA(b)-2 RO

SOURCE CODE: UR/0356/65/000/010/0053/0053

AUTHOR: Gurakov, V. (Engineer); Ishkhanov, I. (Engineer)

ORG: Kolkhoz imeni Lenina, Yessentukskiy rayon, Stavropol'skiy Kray

TITLE: Loading chemicals into aircraft 614.55

SOURCE: Tekhnika v sel'skom khozyaystve, no. 10, 1965, 53

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft cargo handling, fertilizer, airfield auxiliary equipment,
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

ABSTRACT: A new loading machine is developed which facilitates and reduces the cost of loading the AN-2 airplane with chemical fertilizer. A hopper with a capacity of 1200 kg of fertilizer, which is sufficient to completely load the airplane, is mounted on a loader by two angle brackets behind a tractor. The hopper has a loading rig consisting of a hoist and conveyer belt, which is driven by the power-takeoff unit of the tractor. After the hopper is loaded the conveyer belt is raised by a winch and the tractor drives to the aircraft, where the fertilizer is loaded into the tanks of the airplane through a funnel with two openings for even distribution of the load. The height of raising the conveyer belt for loading can be regulated and the delivery rate of the fertilizer from the hopper to the conveyer belt can be adjusted by a valve. All mechanisms of the loader are mounted on an MTZ-5 tractor. The cost of loading one ton of fertilizer into the airplane has been reduced from 1 ruble 40 kopeks to 70 kopeks, which amounts to a daily savings of 18-20 rubles. Now the AN-2 aircraft can fertilize winter crops in a much shorter time. The loader

UDC: 631.364.7:631.82

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L 13022-65

ACC NR: AP6000319

is being made at many farms of the Stavropol'skiy Kray and Kabardino-Balkarsk ASSR.
Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 01, 02 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 *jc*

LUTSIK, D.P., dotsent; GURAL', A.V.

Treatment in stenocardia with novocaine diathermic electrophoresis.
Nauch.trudy L'vov.obl.terap.ob-va no.1:293-298 '61.

(MIRA 16:5)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii lechebnogo fakul'teta L'vovskogo
meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. G.G. Karavanov).
(CORONARY HEART DISEASE) (NOVOCAINE)

(MEDIASTINUM)

VINOKUROV, S. I., GERAL', L. L., LOZOVSKIY, D. V.

Phytoncides

Biochemical characteristics of the protistocidal action of some phytoncides, Ukr. biokhim. zhur, 22, No. 3, 1950.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952/1953, Unclassified.

GURAL', L.L.; MIRANOVA, Ye.M.

Serum alkaline phosphatase as an index of vitamin C metabolism in dysentery. Klin. med., Moskva 30 no.2:66-68 Feb 1952. (CML 22:1)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences for Gural'. 2. Of the Biochemical Laboratory, Institute of Infectious Diseases of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

KHEYFETS, L.B.; KILESSO, V.A.; KAPIAN, A.Ye.; GURALEVICH, G.S.; TIMEN, Ya.Ye.;
SKROZNIKOVA, A.V.; GUSEVA, Yu. I.

Epidemiological results of an investigation of polyvaccine. Zhur. mikrobiol.
epid. i immn. 29 no.10:44-48 0 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(VACCINES AND VACCINATION,

typhoid paratyphoid-dysenterial polyvaccines, field re-
sults (Rus))

(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, prev. & control,
same)

(TYPHOID FEVER, prev. & control,
same)

(PARATYPHOID FEVER, prev. & control,
same)

KHEYFETS, L.B.; GURALEVICH, G.S.

Method of organization of vaccination against enteric infections; practical considerations. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 29 no.11:123-125 N '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz Arkhangel'skogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny i Arkhangel'skoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES, prev. & control, vacc. (Rus))

GERALI, E.

Sugar-beet processing in Yugoslavia. p. 23.54

GYVORTIPAR. (Mezőgazdasági és Élelmiszeripari Tudományos Egyesület.
Cukoripari Szakosztály) Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 12, No. 1, Jan. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959.
Uncla.

GRIGALJ, Edg, [unclear]; CZERNUSZ, M. [unclear] [translator]

Foot processing in Yugoslavia in 1957-1958. Cukor
12 no. 1: 23-24 Ja '59.

1. Cukoripari Kutatointezet, Vrbas, Yugoslavia (for
Guralj).

1. 1. 1. 1.

"Drive to intensify the processing of sugar beets in Yugoslavia in 1953."
Kemija U Industriji, Zagreb, Vol. 4, No. 1, Apr. 1954, p. 125

30: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

GURAJ, S.

Testing the new diffusion battery in the Grbenka Sugar
Refinery. p. 1247. Vol. 9, No. 8, 1954. TEHNIKA.
Beograd, Yugoslavia.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library
of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 8, August, 1956.

Pauli, A.

Guralj, A. The 1954/55 sugar beet drive in Yugoslavia; an excerpt from a report to a meeting of engineers and technicians of the sugar industry. March 3-4, 1955. p.70

30: Monthly List of East European Accessions List (EEAL) 10, Vol 1, No. 11 November 1955, Incl.

GURALJ, E.

GURALJ, E. Possibilities of higher production of sugar from sugar beets. p.58
New bituminous materials in the construction of roads. p.61

Vol. 4, No.3, March 1955

KEMIJAU INDUSTRIJI

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol.5, No.3
March, 1956

GURALJ, E.

Control of work on final products at the sugar-refining plant in Cukarica in the
1954/55 campaign. p. 1469

TEHNIKA, Beograd, Vol 10, No 10, 1955

SO: EEAL, Vol 5, No. 7, July 1956

AUTHOR: Guralj, Edo, Engineer YUG: /2-58-10-5/24

TITLE: The 1957-1958 Sugar Beet Campaign (Repra kampanja 1957-1958)

PERIODICAL: Kemija u industriji, 1958, Nr 10, pp A-55 - A-58

ABSTRACT: The author gives details of the sugar beet campaign for 1957-1958 in Yugoslavia and compares it with the 1956 campaign. The sowing, cultivation and harvest of the beet is discussed and production figures quoted for the beet processing in the various plants in Yugoslavia. The productivity of the machinery, output, fuel consumption and productivity of labor are dealt with, and the author gives some indications of the reconstruction or new plants which are to be built in 1958-1959. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut za šećer, Vrbas (Sugar Institute, Vrbas)

Card 1/1

COUNTRY : Yugoslavia
 CATEGORY : R-26
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 72847
 AUTHOR : Guralj, E.
 INST. :
 TITLE : High Temperature Operation of the Diffusion
 Battery at the "Belje" Sugar Factory in
 Yugoslavia
 ORIG. PUB. : Tehnika, 1958, 13, No 12, Prehram. ind., 12,
 No 12, 183-187
 ABSTRACT : The diffusion process was conducted at a
 temperature reaching 94° at some of the diffusers. Results
 of the operation are considered: advantageous -- increased
 output of diffusion units, and disadvantageous -- difficult
 drying of press cake and filtration of expressed liquor.
 This experiment negates the theoretical misgivings of the
 use of high temperatures. -- D. Bronshteyn.

CARD: 1

79

GURALJ, Emil, dipl., ing. (Beograd, Sredacka 11)

Characteristics of new sugar factories under construction from 1960-1961. Tehnika Jug 16 no.12:2241-2244 '61.

1. Direktor Instituta za secer FNRJ, Novi Sad.

GURALJ, Stevan, inz. (Beograd, Dobrinjska 8)

Problems in the field of industrial design. Tehnika Jug 17 no.7:
Suppl.: Masinstvo 11 no.7:1311-1316 JI '62.

1. Direktor "Masinoprojekta", preduzeca za projektovanje i
industriju, Beograd.

Call Nr: QC 861.D8

AUTHORS: Dubinskiy, G. P., Gural'nik, I. I., Mamikonova, S. V.

TITLE: Meteorology (Meteorologiya)

PUB. DATA: Gidrometeorologicheskoye Izdatel'stvo, Moscow, 1956,
398 pp., 7500 copies

ORIG. AGENCY: Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby

EDITORS: Responsible Editor: Karol', B. P.; Ed.: Vlasova, Yu. V.;
Techn. Ed.: Soloveychik, A. A.

PURPOSE: Approved by the Hydrometeorological Service at the
Soviet of Ministers of the USSR as a textbook for
hydrometeorological technical schools. The book can
also be used by a wide circle of specialists engaged
in meteorology and allied fields.

COVERAGE: This is a popularly written and well-balanced book with
a minimum of mathematics designed for the Soviet
"tekhnikum" program. The short historic review that
precedes the exposition of the whole range of atmos-
pheric-air-vapor-precipitation fields of meteorology

Card 1/20

Meteorology (Cont.)

Call Nr: QC 861.D8

is very much in keeping with modern understanding of earth phenomena and recent advancements. The basic conclusions drawn from numerous publications by Soviet authors are accompanied by information on the organization of hydrometeorological and agro-meteorological services under the Main Administration of the Hydro-meteorological Service of the USSR (Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby - GUGMS), which is responsible to the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. in Moscow and directs all the work in this field in all Soviet Republics and oblasti. The following organizations form the core of Soviet meteorological institutions: 1. Main Geophysical Observatory im. A. I. Voyeykov, Leningrad; 2. State Hydrological Institute, Leningrad; 3. Central Forecasting Institute; 4. Central Aerological Observatory; 5. Scientific Research Institute of Construction of Hydro-Meteorological Instruments; 6. Scientific Research Institute for Aero-Climatology, Moscow; 7 - 10. High altitude observatories (3), of which the highest is on Mt. El'brus

Card 2/20

Meteorology (Cont.)

Call Nr: QC 861.D8

(4250 m or 14000'); 11-16. Six polar stations, SP-1 to SP-6; and 17. Institute of Experimental Meteorology in Leningrad which is concerned mainly with the problems of artificially inducing rain, studying the formation of nuclei of condensation and freezing (seeding with dry ice was found to be the most efficient agent), and the reverse problem of dispersing fogs and clouds. Meteorological and hydrological stations and posts are classified into: a) stations of the first order, with an attached net of posts; b) meteorological stations (information) of the second order, and c) climatic stations of the third order, with d) meteorological pluviometric and hydrological posts of the first and second order. Enumeration of the topics discussed gives an idea of the book's range. Chapters II, III, X, XI, XIII on the atmosphere describe essential horizontal inhomogeneity and vertical stratification, the height of the atmosphere, and its structure. Air currents, the structure of wind and wind gustiness caused by air turbulence are also discussed. Turbulence, depending on the character of the

Card 3/20

Meteorology (Cont.)

Call Nr: QC 861.D8

air masses, is affected by the roughness, irregularity and thermal characteristics of the subjacent ground and varies with the time of year and day. Natural and man-created obstacles affecting atmospheric equilibria, the driving force of the baric gradient with the appearance of new factors, such as the deviating force of the earth's rotation (Coriolis force), and the effect of friction are clearly presented. The stabilized movement of plain-parallel isobars (geostrophic wind) and of a similar movement for circular (cyclonic and anti-cyclonic) isobars leading to the creation of geocyclo-strophic winds are analyzed and the general circulation of the atmosphere with E and W transfers and some specific winds (breeze, foen, bora) are described. The instruments used are given in a later paragraph of this report. The optical phenomena affecting the nature, shape and color of skies of dawn and twilight are shown as step-like changes in the transparency of the atmosphere; the spread of visibility is only briefly considered. Effects of light refraction,

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the nature of green light, twinkling of stars, earth refraction and mirages are all discussed. The refraction and reflection of light in drops of water and ice crystals, rainbows, and "haloes" are referred to. Such results of light diffraction as rings and related phenomena are mentioned. The reflection and refraction and trajectories of sound, sound rays in the atmosphere, the dispersion and zones of abnormal audibility, and thunder as sound of meteorological origin are discussed. The chapter on atmospheric electricity discusses atmospheric ionization and ionizers, conductivity and electrical fields, lighting discharges, thunderstorms and methods of protection. Observations for such electrical phenomena as atmospherics, glow discharge and polar lights (whose cause is not yet clear) are conducted at Pavlovsk, Tashkent, Tbilisi, Sverdlovsk, Minsk and in the far North at Dikaya Bay, Dikson Island, and the Chukotskiy promontory. Chapter IV deals with solar, earth and atmospheric radiation. The sun is the only source of radiant energy, providing yearly 1.3×10^{24} cal of heat; direct solar radiation is characterized by intensity (S) and is measured in

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calories absorbed by $1\text{cm}^2/\text{min}$. The basic laws of radiant energy, the wide range of "albedo", the spectral nature of radiation and the balance of energy are covered. To separate the effects of constant and variable factors in diminishing radiation, a new concept of atmospheric turbidity ("mutnost") represented by $T = \frac{a}{\epsilon}$ is introduced. ϵ is the expression of weak-

ening due to molecular dispersion, w is a similar factor caused by existing water vapors, and d is the decrease in visibility caused by dust. The total decrease of solar radiation will thus be: $a = \epsilon + w + d$. Depending on the characteristics of air masses, index T is nevertheless always greater than 1. Chapters V and VI describe heat exchange in soil, water and air. The vertical distribution of temperature and the interaction between the atmosphere and the subjacent earth's surface are considered in detail. Chapters VII to IX discuss the evaporation-precipitation cycle. The modification and intensity, the electrical charges and physico-

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chemical conditions affecting the formation, stability, and precipitation of rain and snow are considered. The division into continental and marine types of precipitation, the production of artificial rain and the effect of afforestation on precipitation is fully covered. The following instruments are described in detail: Artificial climate chamber, cup barometer, syphon barometer, syphon-cup barometer, aneroid barometer, barographs, hypsothermometer (or thermobarometer), balansometer (only mentioned), pyrhiometers, actinometers, Savinov-Yanishhevskiy thermoelectric actinometer, heliograph (universal), Yanishhevskiy pyranometer, albedometer, Savinov-Yanishhevskiy pyrgeometer, Yanishhevskiy thermoelectric balansometer, various soil thermometers, Savinov thermometer for measuring the temperature of soil at small depths, psychometric thermometer and box, sling thermometer, aspirator psychrometer, thermographs, bimetallic thermograph, evaporator ГГИ-500 for measuring soil surface evaporation, evaporator ГГИ-3000, rain gauges (various types), stationary psychrometer, hair hydrometer, hair hygograph,

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Tret'yakov precipitation meter, snow rod, snow weighing device for measuring snow density, Vil'd weather vane, Tret'yakov wind gauge, hand anemometer with half cups, Gerdiven apparatus for measuring the ionization of the atmosphere. The book is concluded with a large number of auxiliary tables. The book deals with Russian contributions. There are 36 bibliographic references, all Slavic. Personalities mentioned include: Alisov, B.P., Asknazi, A.I., Berg, L.S., Dyubyuk, A.F., Dzerdzeyevskiy, B.L., Fedorov, E.E., Gol'tsberg, I.A., Kalitin, N.N., Kastrov, I.A., Khromov, S.P., Mikhel, V.M., Troitskiy, S.I., Fesekov, V.G., Berezkin, V.A., Sharonov, V.V., Khvostikov, I.A.

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GURAL'NIK, Izrail' Iosifovich; MAMIKONOVA, Sof'ya Vartanovna; POLKOVNIKOV, Maksim Andreyevich; KAROL', B.P., otv.red.; PISAREVSKAYA, V.D., red.; PROTOPOPOV, V.S., red.; FLAUM, M.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Problems in meteorology] Zadachnik po meteorologii. Lenin-grad, Gidrometeor.izd-vo, 1959. 251 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Meteorology--Problems, exercises, etc.)

DUBINSKIY, Georgiy Petrovich; GURAL'NIK, Izrail' Iosifovich; MAMIKONOVA,
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1. GURAL'NIK, M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Lifting and Carrying
7. Small lift trucks in Moscow cold storage plants. Khol.tekh. 29 no.4 1952
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress. March 1953. Unclassified.

GURAL'NIK, M. I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Using the EK-1 battery-powered utility wagon in refrigerator
plants. Makh.trud.rab. 9 no.5:41 My '55. (MIRA 8:7)
(Industrial electric trucks)

DIK, M., inzhener; GURAL'NIK, M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Use of battery-operated trucks in the Moscow Cold Storage Warehouse No.9
Khol.tekh. 32 no.1:20-26 Ja-Mr '55. (MLRA 8:7)
(Fork lift trucks) (Moscow--Cold storage warehouses--Equipment
and supplies)

GURAL'NIK, M.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MEKENITSKIY, S.Ya.,
inzhonor; LAVROVA, V.V., spets. redaktor; GLAZUNOVA, V.V., redaktor;
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GURAL'NIK, M., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Two-level railroad platform at cold storage warehouses. Khol. tekhn.
34 no.4:60-62 O-D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

(Loading and unloading) (Cold storage warehouses)

Gural'nik, M.
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✓ Isothermal and swinging doors. Khol. tekhn. 35 no.1:73-74
Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Doors) (Cold storage warehouses)

GURAL'NIK, M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Operation of lifting and transporting equipment in cold storage
warehouses. Khol. tekhn. 35 no. 3:49-53 My-Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Cold storage warehouses--Equipment and supplies)
(Lifting and carrying)

GURAL 'NIK, M.

Stacker with an extensible hoisting frame (from "Mechanical Handling,"
VI, 1956) Khol.tekh. 35 no.5:73-74 S-O '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Great Britain--Hoisting machinery)
(Great Britain--Cold storage warehouses)

GURAL'NIK, M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Problems in the designing of distributing cold storage warehouses [with summary in English]. Khol.tekh. 35 no.6:32-35 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti. (Cold storage warehouses)

804/66-59-5-14/35

25(5)

AUTHOR: Gural'nik, M. Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Movable Table for Stacking Carcasses of Frozen Meat in Refrigeration Plants

PERIODICAL: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 5, pp 53-54 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article describes a movable table used in refrigeration plants for stacking carcasses of frozen meat. The table consists of a metal stand on wheels and a wooden platform with 3 drop leaves measuring in all 3260x1300 mm. The table is intended to take a wheel barrow loaded with carcasses from a lift truck which picks it up from the floor, places it on the table and returns it after being emptied.
There are: 1 set of diagrams and 1 photo.

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GURAL'NIK, M.; ROZENBERG, M.; CHEKMAROVA, N.

Transportation of perishable products in isothermal containers.
Khol.tekh. 37 no.1:74-76 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Food, Frozen--Transportation)
(Containers)

GURAL'NIK, M., kand.tekhn.nauk; ROZENBERG, M.

Isothermal containers for the transportation of cooled and frozen products. Khol.tekh. 37 no.4:74 JI-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(United States--Refrigerator cars)

GURAL'NIK, M., kand.tekhn.nauk; ROZENBERG, M.

Special clothing for workers in warehouses kept at low temperatures.
Khol.tekh. 37 no.4:75-76 JI-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Clothing, Cold weather)

GURAL'NIK, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; LIFSHITS, G.I., inzh.

Device for the transverse motion of forks on 4004 and 4004A trucks.

Khol.tekh. 38 no.2:53-55 Mr-Ap '61.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Cold storage warehouses--Equipment and supplies)

GURAL'NIK, Mikhail Isayevich; DIK, M.G., retsenzent; GINDLIN,
I.M., retsenzent TSIFERSON, A.L., red.
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[Mechanization of loading and unloading operations in
refrigerators] Mekhanizatsiya pogruzochno-razgruzhennykh
rabot na kholodil'nikakh. Moskva, Pishchevaia promyshlen-
nost', 1965. 138 p. (MIRA 18:10)

~~ГЛАВНЫЙ~~ ГЛАВ. GURAL'NIK, N.-N.

Dubinskii, G. P.; Gural'nik, N. N. and Marafionova, S. V. Meteorologiya. [Meteorology.] Leningrad, Gidrometizdat, 1956. 398 p., 190 figs. (incl. photos), map, 30 tables, 17 refs.—A basic, not-too-technical text on general meteorology for use by technicians in training courses or colleges. Chapters cover: I. General aspects; II. Atmospheric circulation and structure; III. Pressure and wind; IV. Solar terrestrial and atmospheric radiation; V. Temperature and humidity; VI. Moisture; VII. Clouds; VIII. Condensation; IX. Precipitation; X. Fog; XI. Windy weather; XII. Storms; XIII. Thunderstorms; XIV. Hail; XV. Snow; XVI. Ice; XVII. Frost; XVIII. Climate; XIX. Climatic change; XX. The atmosphere as a whole. Appendixes include: A. Shorter chapters on local climatology; B. Glossary; C. List of abbreviations; D. Bibliography; E. Index. Includes a short section on synoptic meteorology.

1. Atmosphere—Description and analysis. I. Dubinskii, G. P. II. Gural'nik, N. N. III. Marafionova, S. V. I. Meteorology. 2. Meteorology—Textbooks. 3. Meteorology—Study guides. 4. Meteorology—Reference works. 5. Meteorology—Tables. 6. Meteorology—Figures. 7. Meteorology—Maps. 8. Meteorology—References. 9. Meteorology—Index. 10. Meteorology—Glossaries. 11. Meteorology—Abbreviations. 12. Meteorology—Bibliographies. 13. Meteorology—Climate. 14. Meteorology—Climatic change. 15. Meteorology—Thunderstorms. 16. Meteorology—Hail. 17. Meteorology—Fog. 18. Meteorology—Precipitation. 19. Meteorology—Condensation. 20. Meteorology—Moisture. 21. Meteorology—Temperature. 22. Meteorology—Humidity. 23. Meteorology—Radiation. 24. Meteorology—Solar. 25. Meteorology—Terrestrial. 26. Meteorology—Atmospheric. 27. Meteorology—Structure. 28. Meteorology—Circulation. 29. Meteorology—General aspects. 30. Meteorology—Training courses. 31. Meteorology—Colleges. 32. Meteorology—Technicians. 33. 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